THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
S. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER

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Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Wonderful Shoes,
Those English Army Brogans, at No. 60 Fifth street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream,
For promoting the growth of the hair. tf

Kenwood Boarding School
For Boys, Now Brighton, Pa., re opens September 11. Send for a catalogue. aug

The Daily Commercial

The European Battle Fields.

Emery & Howes, No. 68 Fifth street, have received an excellent map of the battle fields of Central Europe, published by Colton which will, prove valuable at the present time. It is published in good style and will be sought after by the intelligent reader of the current intelligence.

Refutation of a Calumny.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As you gave an extract from one of your exchanges a few days ago which contains gross calumnies against one who is known about here for eighteen years, and one whose character is of more value than the irresponsible nonentity who was instrumental in giving the notice to the public, you will for the sake of justice and truth publish its refutation.

The extract in question is headed, "An Imposter," and says, "that the person who at one time calls himself Joseph, and another John McGill, and who was formerly a member of the Passionist Order of this place, but expelled from it some five years ago for bad conduct, is going about getting money under false pretenses."

Now, sir, you will please tell the public that this extract contains as many lies as it does lines. The person is not an imposter, but a priest, and one who is known to be such by the splectful Italian, who was at the bottom of the publication; one, too, who enlisted two or three months ago in Allegheny City, in the presence of them and of the Catholic community.

2. This priest was not expelled the Passionist Order, as was maliciously asserted, but left it after five years' observance of a rule which is calculated to break down the constitution of the American youth; left it, too, after the Jewbaiter had been out of the face for Drs. Watters and Keyser, who could assign no cause for the disease save the hardships incidental to the manner of life left it, too, after procuring a document from their General in Rome, declaring that I left because of health, and that in leaving no mark of infamy was contracted. This document is preserved yet.

3. He did not misrepresent himself, at one time calling himself John and at another Joseph, and he defies any or all inside or outside the order to produce a single case of it.

4. It may be well, in the case of those who don't know the cause of the notice, to say a word about it. People will naturally inquire—How is it that a man is allowed to publish a calumnious, which makes him in the eye of the innocent Catholic appear as a monster, and thus contrive to wound the reputation of a secular priest, and one who wore the habit of the order for five years?

There's a mystery in it. It can be solved. If a human nature is to be the cause of a human injured. But let this pass. The leaving of the Order for any cause is always injurious, because of the moral effect, hence it is that I would rather not have left it.

5. And lastly—And this was the proximate cause: I called at the house of the Order in Dunkirk some weeks ago, and good ecclesiastical papers had spoken of the Provincial of the Diocese of Buffalo, and had permission to say mass with the consent of the Superior of the house. This Mr. Thomas would not grant because I had not a written permission from the Bishop, who was then absent.

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GENERAL ITEMS.

Who's Washing.

Who has just been appointed by the President one of the codifiers of the United States, laws has arrived here. The salary of the new officer is five thousand dollars per year.

Lands to Minnesota.

The President has just approved an act providing that whenever it shall appear that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has sold all lands granted to the Territory or State of Minnesota, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, after the definite location of the line of road, and before the withdrawal of said lands from sale at the proper land offices, and State land agent to locate, select in lieu of the lands so sold or disposed of from any of the lands of the United States subject to sale, being odd numbered sections within twenty miles of the line of said road, a quantity of land not equal to that so sold or disposed of, and the lands so disposed of by said State, in all respects, as if said substituted lands had been parcel of the original grant to the State.

General Rousseau

Was on the floor of the House to-day, and participated in its proceedings. It is said he has his resignation written, but it is claimed that the Speaker is obliged to execute the order of the House to reprimand him.

The Weather.

There has been an agreeable change in the weather. The rain on the roof of the capitol elicited the applause of the members.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

The principal party connected with the counterfeit one hundred dollar compound interest note has been arrested. The presses and plates have also been secured on Staten Island, with over a million dollars of counterfeit, and all the appurtenances of a first class counterfeiting establishment.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1866. NO. 258

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Congress to Adjourn on the 25th.

Amendatory Tariff Bill Passed by the House.

Probability of its Postponement in the Senate.

THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

The Assault on U. H. Painter.

THE CABINET CRISIS OVER.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1866.

Adjournment.

The House to-day, after a spirited contest, agreed by a majority of twenty-one to adjourn, the Senate concurring, on Wednesday next. General Banks, Thad. Stevens and Morrill were earnestly opposed to an adjournment, and favored continuing indefinitely in session, but there were Republicans enough voting with the Democrats to easily carry the proposition, though the minority resorted to every parliamentary expedient to defeat it.

The Amendatory Tariff Bill.

The House steadily passed bills all day, and knocked off fifty-two bills to-day. The most important measure adopted was the amendatory tariff bill, placing a duty of three cents per pound on cotton, increasing the duty on cigars, and repealing the fishing bounties, and establishing a Statistical Bureau in the Treasury Department. Senators say that this bill will be postponed in the Senate until next December.

The Supreme Court Bill.

The House to-day concurred in the Senate amendments to the House bill reducing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, and changing their circuits. It now goes to the President for his approval. The bill provides for nine Judges, with the same number of circuits. It was intimated in the caucus the other night that the President would veto this bill.

The Assault on Mr. Painter.

Was announced in both Houses. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, said it at he was aware of the fact that Lane had regretted his vote on the Civil Rights bill more than any other act of his life.

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The special committee appointed to investigate the assault on U. H. Painter nearly completed their labors to-day. They will report, it is believed, that Beverdy Johnson had any when left it.

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REMARKABLE RECOVERY.—The Hartford papers announced on Saturday, among other cases of *coup de soliel*, in that city, the death of Larry Rooney, a laborer in chapin's coal yard, from that cause. Rooney did appear to die, and his house was filled with mourning. The last religious offices to the dying were sought and obtained, and he appeared to be over, when the man showed symptoms of returning life. Powerful restorative applied upon the tongue, after he had ceased to be able to swallow, was credited with the cure. The man resumed his accustomed labor on Monday.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamer Africa.

Lombardy and Venetia Evacuated.

Heavy Cannonading on the 7th at Koniggratz

French Fleet to Take Possession of Venice.

Great Activity in French Arsenals.

The German Federal Army Not Trustworthy.

Interview between Napoleon and Prince Metternich.

Continued Retreat of Austrian Army.

Severe Fighting on Frontiers of Venetia and Tyrol.

Napoleon the Arbiter of Europe.

Contradictory Rumors with Regard to an Armistice.

The Great Eastern at Bearhaven.

Old Atlantic Cable in Good Condition.

HALIFAX, July 8.—The Africa arrived at 8 o'clock A. M., from Liverpool, July 7th, via Queenstown, July 8th.

The latest advices state that Prussia and Italy have accepted the proposal for the armistice The Prussians, however, had advanced further into Bohemia.

Heavy cannonading had been heard on the afternoon of the 7th, in the direction of Koniggratz. It was supposed that the Prussians were attacking the fortress.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The following are additional items of foreign news:

ITALY, July 7.—Austria and Italy, though their reply had not been made public, have refused the armistice, and Cialdini has crossed the Po. Within the next few days the Italians have re crossed the Mincio, having decided to evacuate Lombardy and Venetia.

The French fleet was to have sailed from Toulon for the Adriatic this morning in order to take possession of Venice. The general opinion is that France has received Venetia in exchange for Venetia, and will give that island to the Pope on account of the Vicar General's disapproves of the transaction.

Although Italy has refused the armistice she has appointed Marshal Della Marmora Plenipotentiary of the Government to transact the negotiations relative to the surrender of Venetia to the Kingdom of Victor Em-nuel.

Great activity prevails in the French arsenals. The Austrian army is not to be trusted, and the success of the Prussian victories are attributed, are being made at Vincennes.

The public generally are not believe in peace, and look upon the intervention of France, now directly interested in the war, with distrust.

The Paris *La Presse*, of the 7th, says: Prince Metternich arrived at the Tuileries at nine A. M., and remained himself half an hour. He went upon the basis as sent to Vienna in the morning. The interview lasted an hour and a quarter, and when he left, the Emperor turning to the Empress said: "Eugenie, this is a good day for France. You will at last be able to say that you to-day a good work."

The *Constitutionnel* of the 7th, says: The German Federal army is not trustworthy. At Mayence a portion cheered for the King of Prussia.

A Vienna telegram says that a peaceful prospect for an armistice for six weeks. Hostilities have not been resumed.

The Austrian army of the North continued their retreat without molestation. The Prussians advanced further into Bohemia.

The King of Prussia had ordered the release of all the Austrian prisoners, on giving their parole not to serve against Prussia in this war.

Severe fighting is reported as having taken place on the frontiers of Venetia and Tyrol. The reports were contradictory as to results.

The old Atlantic cable was tested and found in perfect condition.

The foregoing advices are the latest via Queenstown. The news by the steamer Africa, from Liverpool of older dates, to the morning of the 7th, state that the Prussians continue victorious. They had occupied Koniggratz and Burnback, and occupied that town. The submission of an armistice was then considered improbable. Public opinion in Prussia, it was said, is strongly averse to it.

The Paris *Pongs* acknowledges that Prussia and Italy had accepted the armistice on the following conditions: Prussia to retain her present position, her troops to occupy Bohemia. The countries occupied; Austria is not to increase her armies in the field, Italy is to occupy one fortress in the quadrilateral. Italy to apply immediately the occupation of two fortresses in the quadrilateral.

The Great Eastern arrived at Bearhaven on the morning of the 8th. The William Corrie, with the shorter end of the cable, arrived at Valentia on the morning of the 7th inst.

The *Moniteur's* announces that the cession of Venetia and the mediation of Napoleon, was accepted as an almost conclusive evidence of peace.

The excitement on the London Stock Exchange was intense. Consols were quoted as regard to Italian securities, which largely advanced. English securities were kept down by the instantaneous offer of 100,000,000 lire per cent. On the Paris bourse the rates advanced 1 per cent, making the total rise 2 per cent, within a few days, while Italian stock advanced 17 per cent. in two days. On the 6th the magnificent hopes of peace in Paris, but it commenced gradually melting away.

The United States Minister has announced that the proposals for an armistice presented by General Grablenz have been declined. The Prussians intimate plainly that what Napoleon intends is the cession of Venetia to Italy, enabling Austria to pursue her hostilities against Italy. They declare that Italy will not lend herself to such arrangement. The cession of Venetia to France, with a view to its subsequent cession to Italy, would be a violation of national rights, and would, they declare, expose Italy will owe Venice to her arms alone.

The *Moniteur* on the evening of the 6th, contains no official announcement.

The *Patrie* says the Prussian reply to the proposal for an armistice is full of hostile expressions. The delay is said to have arisen from the distance of the head quarters in Bohemia, which was reached by telegraph after a delay of several points. It was believed in official circles in Paris that the Prussian reply to the terms accepted after a provisional settlement of the principal basis of the negotiation of peace. Prussia will demand the cession of Austria the whole of Bohemia, and the evacuation by Austria of the fortress of Koniggratz, Josephstadt and Theresienstadt.

The King of Italy has replied to the Emperor of the French, declaring that the cession of Venetia was made unconditionally.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall *Gazette* says it is quite a mistake to suppose that Austria placed herself at the mercy of France when proposing to cede Venetia. She knew before hand what she was to get as compensation, the Rhine provinces, and was only waiting to win the battle of the 3d inst., the Austrian Government had already requested the Emperor of the French to bring about a peace between her and Austria and Italy, in order to render it possible for the Austrian troops in Italy to join the Army of the North. The Emperor Napoleon was willing to meet the wishes of the Austrian Government, and desirous to see peace once more established in Europe, yet well Telegrafier, and without being directly or indirectly requested so to do by the Austrian Cabinet, has offered this good office to effect an armistice between Austria and Prussia. This offer was accepted by the Austrian Government.

The London *Times* of the 7th says there is too much reason to fear that hostilities will be renewed in both the Tyrol and Italy. Austria will be unable to withdraw any considerable number of troops from Venetia, and unsheltered by the aegis of France, may soon be compelled to have terms of peace dictated by Prussia and Italy. [Associated Press report.]

The *Times* remarks that it is difficult to believe that Napoleon, after having so decidedly rejected the pacific overtures of the Emperor Napoleon, especially if they should be supported by England. Sooner or later, therefore, without sacrificing the soldiers, or imposing the slightest burden on France, the French Emperor will probably find himself again in the main arbiter of Europe. It is a position which forty ambition would disdain to abuse.

The war in the provinces from the Venetian frontier states that the Austrians are strengthening their position in Tyrol.

A dispatch of the 5th, from the Italian headquarters, says: "Considering it expedient to deprive the Austrians of the fortress of Borgoforte, on the right bank of the Po, we have commenced operations for an attack."

It is stated that reinforcements for Austrian forces in Venetia have been sent north.

Severe engagements took place between the Prussians and Bavarians, near Dernback, in Saxe Weimar, in which the latter were routed and the Prussians occupied Dernbach in force. The Prussians captured eight positions, and are advancing victoriously.

The Austrian prisoners taken in the battle on the 3d are estimated at 20,000. One hundred and seventy guns were captured. Hostilities were interrupted by the armistice, which was considerable. Those of the second were comparatively small.

The Bavarian army had entered the Tyrol, and was proceeding in the direction of Botzen.

It was asserted that the Austrians had evacuated all their positions on the right bank of the Mincio.

Garibaldi's wound was very slight.

BRESCIA, July 8.—Two Austrian gunboats have been repulsed in an attack on Lake Garda.

Princess Helena was married to Prince Christian of Augustenburg, at Windsor, on the 5th, in presence of the Queen, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and a distinguished company. The affair was conducted quietly private.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who had been negotiating with the Derby ministry, died suddenly on the 5th, from paralysis.

In the House of Lords, on the 5th, Lord Brougham adverted to the feeble state of Europe. He hoped a congress would be shortly held and peace finally concluded. Italy, he said, ought to be allowed to belong to Italy, but at the same time ought to be freed from the Austrian yoke.

At the request of Lord Derby, Earl Russell moved an adjournment till the 9th. In one of conditions, Mr. Gladstone in reply to an inquiry explained the position of the Government towards the family of Count Cavour, which, on the bank, acted entirely on its own responsibility in the matter of the rate of discount. As the Government having no control in the matter, Gladstone took official farewell of the House, expressing deep gratitude to the supporters of the Government. On the 6th, Mr. Mill presented a petition from Mrs. Gordon, complaining of the illegal trial and execution of her husband in Jamaica, stating that in consequence she has been reduced to a state of destitution, and praying for redress.

FRANCE.—The drought of the proposed modifications in the French constitution has been presented to the Senate.

The Bourse on the sixth was less firm. Rentes closed at 67f 45c.

AUSTRIA.—A second conscription has been ordered to take place in Hungary.

The cholera has broken out at St. Petersburg.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The discount demand at the Bank is of the full average character. On the Stock Exchange advances are offered at 6½ per cent. Consols in spite of some tendency to reaction at the opening, closed strong. An impression prevails that the worst difficulties are likely to be soon surmounted. The bank rate is unchanged.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.

A Vienna telegram says there are good prospects that hostilities will not be resumed for six weeks. The Austrian Army of the North continues to retreat without molestation. Reports are received from the Tyrol, but they are entirely contradictory as to results.

The Paris bourse remains without change. Rentes closed yesterday at 68f 60c.

The shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was successfully laid on the 6th instant. The old cable was tested and found to be in perfect condition.

Great preparations are making to supply the army with breech loading rifles.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

The commercial intelligence saturday was dull, and the improvement of Friday was lost. The decline was caused by the reported failure of peace negotiations. Middling uplands quoted at about 18d. Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions inactive. Consols were quoted at 89¾@89⅞. Erie shares at 39¾. Illinois Central 93¾@94.

LIVERPOOL, July 7, P. M.—Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour heavy and 3s 6d lower. Wheat very dull and declined 1d lower. Corn inactive and 1s 6d lower. Prices of all articles nominal.

Provisions—The same circular reports beef quiet; pork very dull. Lard flat and nominal.

The Brokers' Circular reports sales at 28s 6d a 28s 9d for lots, sugar quiet and steady. Coffee quiet. Rice lower. Rosen—No sales. Tallow—No sales. Linseed oil dull and nominal. Rosin quiet at 6s 6d a 6s 9d for common American. Spirits of Turpentine easier; american 42s. Petroleum quiet and steady at 1s 1od a 1s 1od for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Barings' circular reports breadstuffs quiet and easier, from quiet at set prices for rails and bars, and 50s for Scotch pig. Sugar quiet and steady. Petrol-um quiet and steady at 1s 1od a 1s 1od for refined.

LIVERPOOL, July 7, P. M.—Cotton—Sales to day 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Market dull and lower, the improvement on Friday having been entirely lost owing to the failure of peace negotiations. Middling uplands are quoted at 18d. Breadstuffs are firmer, but sales small. Provisions inactive.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The United States 5-20's are declined growing to large shipments. The closing prices are 67@67¼ for the bonds; 87¾@87⅞. Erie shares 39¾. Illinois Central 93¾@94.

GLASGOW MARKETS.—Messrs. circular reports breadstuffs inactive and nominally lower.

The Mexican Empire Bankrupt.

No Available Funds to meet Dividends on Mexican Bonds—No Money to Pay the Holders.

[From the London Daily News, July 3.]

A strong and bitter cry is now going up from the Mexican bondholders in this country. A dividend was due yesterday on the Mexican Consolidated Three per Cent. Bonds, and it has not been paid, the agents notifying that there are no funds available for the purpose of any dividend. Strong reflections should be made upon the Emperor Maximilian, and the "Imperial Interest" of those is that he has failed to discharge an obligation to the country that never was clearly disregarded in the days of the Republic. The soldiers and politicians of the Republic were, no doubt, very sensible of the advantage of standing well with the money holders of Europe.

The latter, looking back upon the past by the light of recent events, may perhaps begin seriously to ask themselves whether it would not have been wiser to make more allowance than they did for the difficulties of the task which they set in dealing with the affairs of an unorganizable population. That population, however, was very different, and we may say, without exaggeration, that the expedition which was sent to Mexico was as much superior to that of the Imperial Monarchy in its place was applauded by a host of unthinking Parisians as the Emperor of the American by about a length. The latter, however, nothing daunted, gave way with a will, his adversary, and has now but to administer two or of Kelley's, but although he pulled splendid, his strokes seemed to have but little effect.

KELLEY'S STROKE TELLING.

The cheering on board the special steamers was tremendous, and Kelley responded gallantly to their respective men to urge them on, the friends of the American still thinking that he had a chance. By the time they arrived at Grindstone Quay, however, Kelley's long and powerful stroke began to tell materially in his favor, so much so indeed that at this point he had his boat completely clear by upwards of a length, and was giving Hamill the benefit of his tow-line.

The cheering on board the boats was now tumultuous, the partisans of each man running along the quay in pursuit of the two. Opposite the lead factory, both men had settled down to their work, and were pulling nothing now so rapid as at the commencement.

Kelley had evidently the advantage in the long, each stroke seemed to make the interval wider between the two, showing that the latter's powers were being undermined. The result is what we have already recorded.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

MR. COWAN.

The *Tribune's* dispatch relative to the Attorney Generalship says: The name of Wm. B. Reed of Pennsylvania is mentioned, but he has not the indorsement of Edgar Cowan, who will be heard from in the Senate if he does not. Reed is a Democrat, and they hazard their all upon the chances of success. Democratic Congress, offices can be distributed among the dominant party, and consequently divide, so as to throw a united weight of Governmental patronage and money against the Republicans. Such would be sure in the next Congress sufficient, with the aid of Democratic Senators, to elect any man pledged himself small fee admitted at all events, to control the government in all its departments. Such is the programme as laid down by friends of Reed, and the contingency locate Prussia, enabling Austria to pursue her hostilities against Italy. They declare that Italy will not lend herself to such arrangement. The cession of Venetia to France, with a view to its subsequent cession to Italy, would be a violation of national rights, and would, they declare, expose Italy will owe Venice to her arms alone.

The *Moniteur* on the evening of the 6th, contains no official announcement.

The *Patrie* says the Prussian reply to the proposal for an armistice is full of hostile expressions. The delay is said to have arisen from the distance of the head quarters in Bohemia, which was reached by telegraph after a delay of several points. It was believed in official circles in Paris that the Prussian reply to the terms accepted after a provisional settlement of the principal basis of the negotiation of peace. Prussia will demand the cession of Austria the whole of Bohemia, and the evacuation by Austria of the fortress of Koniggratz, Josephstadt and Theresienstadt.

The King of Italy has replied to the Emperor of the

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. TURKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

"THE POLITICAL FUTURE."

Mr. RAYMOND publishes in the *Times* a letter from Washington, on "the political future, fears and purposes of the Radical leaders, the Union Party and the Philadelphia Convention." It contains some statements, made on good authority, no doubt, of particular interest at this moment; and it is not difficult to perceive from it that a condition of things is likely to exist which will place Mr. RAYMOND and many others who, like him, have favored the Philadelphia Convention, outside of that movement. Mr. RAYMOND opens his epistle with a somewhat sensational reference to what he terms "the first step towards another civil war," to wit: the resolution of Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, "calling on the States to organize, discipline and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, ordnance and ammunition now under custody of the General Government be distributed among the States—the distribution among the loyal States to take place immediately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders. The resolution came up from the Committee on Military Affairs, and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question."

This resolution says Mr. RAYMOND, attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country, and he expresses the belief that "the public will receive with incredulity the assurance that it was intended by those who secured its passage" as the first step in preparing for another civil war. We think so.

Mr. RAYMOND then proceeds to notice what has come to be a topic about which no little alarm is felt, and on which he no doubt is prepared to speak with some degree of authority, and we hope what he says may be all that can be said on the subject, at least that his positive declaration cannot be denied. We quote:

"Most of the leading and reflecting Radicals in Congress take this view of the political future: If the fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrats enough to constitute, when added to the members of the Southern States, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly, and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if necessary, himself raise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union members from the loyal States—if they constitute a majority from those States—will claim to be the only legal Congress, and will, if necessary, make an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. They do not in the least conceal their purpose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to 'drive the rival Congress, with the President at its head, and its and supporters, into the Potomac,' to use the language of one of the ablest and most sincere of their number. If you will recall the remarks of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in last week's first caucus, you will see that he almost clearly foreshadowed—indeed avowed. He declared his belief that an issue of *force* was rapidly approaching, and that we must be prepared to meet it. He acts, and all who co-operate with him in these measures profess to act, under the apprehension that the President intends to resort to force—that he means to disperse the present Congress on its reassembling in December if it refuses to admit the Southern members; and Mr. Farnsworth's ascribed to Mr. Seward the declaration that this Congress should never reassemble unless the Southern members were admitted—in support of this belief. I need scarcely say that *Mr. Seward never made any remark of the kind, nor that the project ascribed to the President is anything but an invention or at best the crazy dream of a political nightmare.*"

The public would be better satisfied with this broad denial had they more confidence in the fidelity of the President, and had he not manifested an almost chronic disposition to go from bad to worse. While it is almost incredible that he, or any one, should for a moment entertain the mad purpose ascribed to him, and which is here denied, it is impossible to forget that since his accession to the Presidency, he has done things quite as unexpected and foreign to his professions, as would be this revolutionary scheme. It has been hinted at so many times, by so many persons, calm and close observers of passing events, and students of men's motives, have come to credit the existence of the revolutionary design, and surely it cannot be wholly without foundation. We are glad somebody, possessed of the opportunities for knowing and standing as near the seat of authority as Mr. RAYMOND is supposed to stand, has taken the trouble to put the denial so distinctly before the country. Though it may not carry conviction with it, the President is entitled to have the disclaimer given to the public.

The Philadelphia Convention is the topic with which Mr. RAYMOND next deals, and he states fairly the popular understanding of it, when he says, by some—the Radicals —"it is regarded as intended to pave the "way for bringing Northern Democrats "and Southern rebels into close concert of "action under the protection of the Presi-"dent, at the opening of the next Congress, "for the purpose referred to above. And "by nearly the whole Union party, as rep-"resented here, it is believed that its ob-"ject is to break up the Union organiza-"tion and form a new party which shall "embrace Northern Democrats, Southern "rebels and such portions of the Union "party as may be detached from the old "organization."

Mr. RAYMOND calls attention to the fact that the Convention is not called "*to organize any new party or to interfere in any way with existing political parties*," though any or all these things may be done by the Convention. It is for "consultation" only it has been called, and until the Convention has done more than that, no fault is to be found with it. It is evident, however, Mr. RAYMOND expects it will do a great deal more.

The following is the significant part of the letter on this subject:

"At the same time it is evident that the Philadelphia Convention is regarded with great disfavor by all sections of the Union Party. That party is not disposed to forget that it was the only political organization upon which the Government relied during the war, and that it saved the integrity of the nation against the armed efforts of the rebels in the South and the political hostility of the Democrats in the North. It feels, therefore, that it is now entitled to control the Government as against both these parties, and it is not disposed to co-operate with either of them or to submit to their co-operation in any political action whatever. They objected to the first call for the Philadelphia Convention, that it would admit all Southern rebels who would not accept that it had tried to destroy, while it excluded many of the men who had saved it. They object to the second call, that while it excludes all Union men who insist on guarantees and conditions of restoration, it expressly hands over one-half the Convention to those who opposed the Union Party in the election of 1864—giving them, in fact, the preponderance, inasmuch as in eleven States the Union Party had at that time no existence, and can now, therefore, have no representation. And they are still further repelled by the eagerness with which the recent rebels of the South and the intense Copperheads of the North, like Fernando Wood and Vallandigham, accept the invitation and prepare to take part in its proceedings. The repugnance which they feel to a political association with men whose record is so utterly infamous and so obnoxious to public reprobation, is by no means unnatural or unjust, and contributes largely to prejudice the public mind against the Convention and all connected with it. *It gives color to and confirms the charge that its object is to reinstate in office and in power men who have been justly expelled by the people for their crimes against the country, and to exclude those to whom the country is indebted for its salvation.*"

Although he does not distinctly say so, Mr. RAYMOND's language, taken in connection with declarations made elsewhere, clearly means that there is a strong probability of the Convention falling into the hands of "men who have been expelled by the people for crimes against the country." He states correctly the popular idea among Union men in regard to the Convention, and the inference is inevitable that neither he nor any professed Union man can indorse or connect himself with the movement.

Mr. RAYMOND concludes his letter by declaring that the Convention is the natural result of the course pursued by Congress, that had true and loyal men, regularly elected from the seceding States, been admitted to their seats, and had the legislation corresponded to this principle, the Convention would never have been thought of.

We have attached some significance to this letter, not only because of the intelligence and opportunities of the writer, but on account of his known relations to Mr. SEWARD and others who hold important relations towards the Administration. To say the least, it seems to indicate the possibility of a break in the ranks of the exclusionists, as the result of the control which the Copperhead leaders have gained over the Philadelphia movement, and that after all the President and his special supporters may be "counted out."

A FEW WORDS WITH CONGRESS.

It is to be hoped sincerely that the movement said to be on the tapis, to admit the loyal members from Tennessee and Arkansas, before the adjournment, will be carried into effect. Whether on the ground of principle or policy, their admission is to be desired, and we should be an act that would rob the coalition of its capital stock and leave the Philadelphia Convention on their hands, as valueless as a collapsed balloon.

With a high appreciation of the statesmanship displayed in Congress throughout the present session, we think there is an opportunity here for the display of this high quality which should not be permitted to be lost. Not as to this question only, but the Tariff and an Enabling Act. We do not undervalue the labors and good intentions of Congress, when we say its work has not been done so completely that more could not be done, to the advantage of the country and the principles to which the majority are so ardently devoted. While the quality of gratitude is not wanting in the hearts of the people, the public judgment will be able to detect faults and short-comings as readily now as ever. The Union men of the land desire to see loyalty stimulated everywhere, more especially in the South where its growth is hindered by disloyalty. They desire security for the future, concerning the part the seceding States are to take in public affairs, and they expect the public credit will be provided for.

In our judgment the first cannot be done so well as by admitting loyal men to seats in Congress to which they have been regularly elected,—few as they are, the example would be valuable and as a stroke of justice as well as policy, the act would be no less so. The second can be effected by an Enabling Act, with a few simple but unmistakable provisions,—and the third can be secured by protecting American industry, skill and capital from a ruinous foreign competition. To fail in all these would, we think, not establish the wisdom of Congress, nor insure the overwhelming plaudits of the people. If between this and the 23d, the day indicated for the adjournment, there is not time enough to do these things, there certainly is time during the remaining months of the present summer and the ensuing autumn. It is no harder for Representatives, these hot days, to labor five hours a day than it is for their constituents to labor eight and ten. We suggest that these things are not wholly unworthy of attention, and we venture to urge upon Congress this view of duty and expediency.

THE CONVESTION AND THE NEW PARTY.

Whatever end the project for the Philadelphia convention may have contemplated, in its inception, it has evidently now assumed an aspect that shows it to be utterly incompatible with it. If successful, it would nullify and reverse every essential decision of the war, and put our domestic politics in a worse condition than they were in before the rebellion began. On the first broaching of the scheme, we saw it to be unnecessary, since there was a better solution of the difficulty between the President and Congress. But now, that it has received the indorsement of a faction, not a small one, which has been decried for six years past totally unfit to be trusted with the management of public affairs, we cannot but regard it as a movement wholly adverse to the integrity of the Republican Union party, and still more so to the best interests of the Union Government.

It makes a false and entirely new issue with the Union party that has sustained the Government. That party neither expects nor desires to participate in the restoration of the States that have been in rebellion. Its position is, this moment, the same that it was during the war, viz: that the Union of the States is indissoluble. But it desires to guard against all possible and especially against all inevitable causes of future conflicts of the same sort, by securing to the country now, what it never has had heretofore, the just and equal representation of the people of all the States in the general Government. It is well known that the representation in Congress of three-fifths of the slaves in the slave States, gave to those States an unjust advantage, which they were never disposed to make use of in all questions where the interests of the free States were concerned. If they were now admitted, without a change in the Constitution in the article granting this advantage, they would have a much greater one, viz: the representation, not of three-fifths, but of the whole of the colored population. The proposed new party, which is only the old Democratic party brought to life by the necromancy of a few dubious Republican manipulations, will be altogether in favor of giving the seceded States this advantage over the loyal States. How could it do otherwise, since it is likely to embrace little else than the old materials, the Democrats and the late rebels.

Another false issue raised is negro suffrage. This has nothing to do with the politics of the Union party. For a particular and obvious reason connected with a prejudice against the negro race, the Democrats have often tried hard to make this an issue, and never harder than at the present time. Slavery has been in our political platform, because slavery made unequal representation, property being the basis of representation in one part of the Union and not in the other. And if it was unjust and galling to the free States then, when slavery was in full force with Constitutional tolerance, we cannot see why they should have to submit to it in an aggravated degree, when slavery is abolished by the Constitution. This would be making dead slavery better political capital, by two-fifths, than it was while it lived. And this a benefit accruing to those who attempted the destruction of the Government, and accruing directly from the war! The new party says it must be so. The old Republicans say no, most emphatically.

The elements forming themselves into the so-called new party—Monsieur TONSON come again—are not worthy to be entrusted with the nation's affairs. The mustering officers that started it are already alarmed at the style of recruits that have rallied around so good a chance. It is but the old coalition of the Democrats and the South, to repair their political fortunes wrecked by the rebellion. The Democrats have installed themselves as the controlling agency of the coming Convention, and we should not wonder if Mr. COWAN should find when it meets, if not before, that he has recruited a superior officer and be obliged to take the place of a subaltern.

A CONVENTION OF "NATIONAL UNION" men is one thing; but a convention of Copperheads led by VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, SEYMOUR & Co., in the North, in the South by those who for five years were at the head of the rebellion, is quite another. The idea of genuine Union men being found in such company, shocks every conception of an honorable man. We doubt not there were thousands of good men scattered all over the country, who at first favored the idea of truly "National Union" men, opposed to extreme measures, meeting together to consult concerning public affairs and the future of the Republic. But this Philadelphia meeting, having fallen under the control of those who for the last five years have done their worst to destroy the Government, is so totally different from the original conception and purpose, that they can have nothing to do with it. As we understand it, the projectors of the movement—some of them at least—professed, and probably many were entirely sincere in the profession, to favor a Convention of those only who opposed the Rebellion and supported the Government in putting it down. Those who had this view of it, must have perceived by this time how totally the original objects have been perverted and the grand purpose of the movement thwarted. The Democrats, Copperheads and Rebels having jumped upon it, with the view of riding into power, have already crushed the heart out of the poor thing. Still, those "National Union" men who desire to keep company with VALLANDIGHAM, DICK TAYLOR, FERNANDO WOOD, and the rest of that ilk, can travel to Philadelphia by whatever route they choose. The meeting will be all the same, —a convention in which the Copperheads and leaders of the rebel cause will have the control.

"The National Union Club" is the title of a political organization in Washington, whereof Hon. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, the new Postmaster General, is the President. Its "Platform" is composed of eleven planks or articles of faith, one of which reads as follows:

8. *Resolved*, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

This Club joined hands with the Democrats in and out of Congress to get up the Philadelphia Convention. It is already an assured fact that VALLANDIGHAM Democrats and un-reconstructed rebels will swarm like locusts in said Convention, where the idea of punishing treason as a crime will not be entertained. In the Washington administration papers the publication of the organization and platform of Mr. RANDALL'S Club is continued, Now many will be curious to know whether Mr. RANDALL and his Club propose to stand by their articles of faith, or surrender to the Philadelphia Convention? In the main the Platform of the Club, so far as it goes, is unexceptionable—if rigidly applied the objects for which the Democrats, in general, and the whole South, have taken hold of the Philadelphia movement, would never be realized. So it is apparent that the "National Union Club" must either secede from their original position and abandon their principles, or draw out of the Philadelphia movement.

THE KANSAS CITY *Journal of Commerce*, a leading Republican journal, announces that it has been reconstructed,—in other words, after holding on to the President six months, in the hope that he would come all right, it has concluded to hold on no longer. The latest Presidential move has produced a great revulsion of sentiment in similar quarters.

MASON has joined BRECKINRIDGE at Niagara—on the British side—probably to be ready to attend the Philadelphia Convention, when they receive their pardons —the only thing in the way. All along the border this class are rallying. TOOMBS may be expected to make his appearance soon. He could scarcely be spared.

WHERE IS HUMPHREY MARSHALL? If the Philadelphia Convention does not resurrect him then there will be no virtue in compounds. If he is in the land of the living, we shall confidently expect to see him turn up there.

PERSONAL.

—Pierre Carme challenges any man in America to play a French billiard game of five hundred points, on which he will wager one thousand dollars to one cent that he will win.

—A Richmond paper says that "James M. Mason has arrived at Niagara; is unsubdued, and an open admirer of Virginia's war record."

—Governor Fletcher and Governor Oglesby, with their families, are spending the summer together at Perry Springs, Illinois.

—The Buffalo *Courier* says that Junius Brutus Booth, in 1849, came on the stage in the old Eagle street Theater in that city. The "pit" hissed him. Booth's reply was a volley of chairs from the stage into the offending locality, which was cleared of every individual in five minutes.

—Horace Greeley Stephens, of Boston, was sent to Boston for debt; released on bail; surrendered by his bondsmen; put in jail and bailed out again. Where are the army and navy of the Irish Republic while the Head Center is being subjected to such indignities? Where are the Fenian hosts with which the Head Center could pay his debts if he had them? And why is the Boston jail so much more difficult to escape from than that at Dublin?

—A Mr. William Mabe has been reading a paper on a new theory of gravitation, before the New York Society for the Advancement of Science and Art. The young gentleman reported his remarks says: "As near as could be made out the lecturer thought that a brick thrown into a vacuum would come out a word. It was thought by many that there was not a single person present who understood precisely what the gentleman was talking about."

—George Peabody has expressed his intention to deposit in the Peabody Institute at Danvers, Massachusetts, the autograph letter of Queen Victoria, and also that of Earl Russell, together with the Queen's portrait. He will also deposit the original gold box presented to him by one of the London Guilds, of the same size and value as that now in the Institute.

—Madame Ristori is playing a very brilliant farewell engagement in Paris. The curmudgeons seem never too weary with noting and applauding the successes of the tragedienne who is "greater than Rachel."

—James Hamilton Cooper, a wealthy and learned cotton planter of Carteret's Point, Glynn Co., Ga., whose memorable exploits in saving human life, among others Miss King, daughter of Governor King, of New York, is recorded in "White's History of Georgia," died in the 3d inst., on his plantation, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a graduate of Yale College.

—The grave of McPherson, one of Ohio's noblest and greatest sons, lies in the Clyde (O.) Cemetary, but the spot is only known by a small mound of earth, over a rough head-board.

—The Portland (Me.) *Star* says: To the longest day of this life we shall not forget the words of Mrs. McFadden, who was burned out on York street. In the midst of falling timber, she escaped, but in a little frightened child clinging in terror to her breast. Sitting down on a stoop near High street, she discoursed thus: "An how I pity some of me poor nabers. An isn't there poor Mrs. O'Donahue with three bits of children, an' not a place to lay their heads; and hain't I had a rint offered me at the Cape a month ago!"

—The Earl of Derby, new Prime Minister of England, has already occupied that office twice. He was born in 1799. Benjamin Disraeli, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, has also twice filled that portfolio before. Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, held that office in 1852-59. The new President of the Council, Duke of Buckingham, is only twenty-three years old.

—The *True Kentuckian* says that General Dick Gano, of that State, after escaping unhurt through eighty-three battles, seems destined to had luck of himself pretty. Recently he was thrown his severe injuries at the explosion of the steamer Carter, when he is thrown from his buggy, and miraculously escaped with severe cuts on forehead, arms, etc.

—George Lillie Craik, L.L.D., F.R.S., the distinguished professor of history and English literature in the Queen's College, Belfast, is dead. He was sixty-seven years old.

—Victor Emmanuel had three cavalry sabers made for the campaign. They are simple, but solid, with a scabbard of plain steel; have a massive hilt of ivory, without ornaments, and were the favorite sabers of the King. On the blades are the words: "*O, ever libero, o morir!*" and "*Vive l' unita e l' independenza d' Italia.*"

STEPHENS, THE C.O. I.R.—The *Irish American*, commenting upon an Irish letter touching Stephens, says:

"We may add to our correspondent's testimony, what is well known here, that Stephens's brother-in-law, to whom he refers, has been at liberty for some time; and that he will be found hereafter that the three thousand five hundred pounds of the money of the Fenian Brotherhood, seized last year on the other side, in drafts payable to this same George Hopper, have passed into the hands of James Stephens and his family through the connivance of the British Government."

REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.—The resolution passed by the House, calling for copies of letters of members of Jeff. Davis's Cabinet, will bring to light their correspondence with Breckinridge, and Reagan, written immediately after the agreement of General Sherman and General Joe Johnston, which was rejected by Mr. Lincoln. He asked them for their opinions of that famous memoranda, and all three concurred in saying that the Southern States would retain all the rights they had prior to the war. On receiving these letters, Davis wrote to his wife, expressing great gratification at the conference with Sherman.

PORTLAND MATTERS.—Mayor Stevens of Portland has received a dispatch from Quartermaster General Meigs, that in accordance with the act of Congress, two thousand tents, wagons, pantaloons, drawers, bedsacks, cooking stoves, camp kettles, mess pans, tents and abundance of bedding will be placed at the disposal of the city authorities for the benefit of the sufferers.

The large safe in the Portland Gas Company's office was opened at five o'clock on Friday morning. Its contents were found to be burnt to cinders. It contained all the records and books of the Gas Company, and about $1,200 in money.

THE FRENCH WINE CROP,—*Galignani* says that the reports from the Bordeaux wine districts give very favorable accounts of the prospects of the coming crop. The flowering has passed over satisfactorily, and the grape is already formed. The wine growers calculate on a yield equal to that of last year. Excellent accounts are also received from Burgundy, and especially of the Clos-Vougeot, where the vines have flowered well and the grape looks most promising.

PROSPECTIVE PRICE OF GOLD.—The Boston *Traveller*, of Monday, says: "The President and his friends, it is said, have made arrangements to bear down (peaceably of course) all opposition to the President's policy, and this will send the price of gold up; and as the Treasury Department will not sell, but hoard, the price will be kept up in the vicinity of 180. Such are the calculations of the bulls this morning, and the bears seem inclined to believe them, and are rather cautious in their transactions."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AFTER THE WAR.—A Southern Tour, May 1st, 1865 to May 1st, 1866, by Whitelaw Reid. Published, Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin: Cincinnati, and New York, 1866.

The author, a well known correspondent and writer for the press, was one of the party that accompanied Chief Justice Chase in his Southern tour. The design which he had in view was not to detail the events of the war, but to notice and record the effects of it on the Southern country and people. Consequently he has not much to say of campaigns and battles, which are the themes of other books, but confines himself, according to his well chosen title, to what presented itself to the view after the war, only referring incidentally and for the sake of contrast to the anterior condition of the country and its different classes of people.

We may say, in general terms, that the volume contains a large amount of information, gathered and published by a competent and reliable person who possessed the very best opportunities for accomplishing the work that he undertook. Traveling from place to place, with President Johnson's pass to admit him to all military posts, and with free access to all sorts of people and with tact of his own to make it available for his purpose, the author collected and gives to the public in his book, the very kind of information which is requisite to give us a clear insight into the condition of the States South and their population, as they were on the cessation of hostilities.

The nature and design of the tour make the volume necessarily one of details. It presents, in fact, a succession of life pictures. And, although there is in some cases, especially in recounting popular feelings and sentiments, a repetition of similar ideas, yet, as this arose simply from the common prevalence of such ideas through the South, the recurrence of them at different points of the tour and in different parts of the South only attests the fidelity of the author to his design. The views presented thus enable the reader to judge, as by a personal and extended inspection, of the physical condition of the country, as to agriculture and productiveness, and as to the damage done by the war to towns, plantations and roads; also of the state of feeling and society among all classes of the white population as affected by the rebellion, and of the effects of emancipation on the condition, minds and prospects of the colored race.

A few extracts will indicate the author's views, the results of his observations on some of these points. Of North Carolina people he makes three classes:

"One, embracing, I think, a majority of the people, thoroughly cowed by the crushing defeat, has the profoundest respect for the power that has whipped them so badly, and, under the belief that the Government will suffer no anything the Government may require—negro suffrage, territorial pupilage, anything. Shall it be done? I inquired. Oh, yes, we have the Union their way—if the negroes can be kept under guard, that insurrection does not, as a rule, demand or desire any excessive protection."

The just protection of the wool grower, the coal miner, the steel maker, and above all the small manufacturing establishments springing up in the West and South, is characterized as "extreme," or "excessive." Fourthly is, New England is only in favor of protection for New England. Her large woolen and cotton mills now have more to dread from rivalry in the West and South than from foreign countries. She is in favor of protection, but not protection to the coal and iron of the West. She would rather have these items with wool to come in as raw material for the use of her cotton shops. The Northwest and the South ought to be their own manufacturers, and it is natural that Messrs. Sumner and Wilson should be averse to a tariff which would tend to hasten the time when they will become so. Mr. Morrill has reported a substitute for the original bill, which no doubt will satisfy what New England just now wants, and leave the rest of the labor of the country out in the cold. I hope our Pennsylvania members will vote against any half way measure, such as I suppose (for I have not seen it) will suit Mr. Morrill.

I spent an hour this evening on the Boston Common. All its historical associations were far less interesting to me than the sight I saw there of more than five thousand of the people enjoying themselves on the grass, promenading the walks, or listening to the music of the band.

I thought of the fifty thousand denizens of the smoky, dirty, dusty triangle between our rivers, and wished from the bottom of my heart I could transfer to them a half hour of the rational enjoyment of these people, and that I could imbue with the ideas of providing something of the sort for themselves.

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A Contraband Vinegar Still.

The enormous profits accruing in the successful evasion of the revenue laws, often stimulates into activity the highest exhibitions of inventive skill and originality. Here is a case in point. To make a barrel of first-class vinegar requires three and a half gallons of whisky, for which Uncle Samuel claims seven dollars.

An extensive vinegar institution in Cincinnati, Ohio, concluded to add that seven dollars to their profits on each barrel of vinegar.

A box twelve inches square inside, twenty-four feet long, made of two-inch plank, with eight cast iron perforated plates in the interior, was set on end in the third story of the manufactory terminating in the fifth story with a goose neck leading into a condenser of novel construction, in this fifth story is a large iron tank communicating by a pipe and stop-cock with the top of this elongated-square-shaft-still. The fermented beer or distillers' wash is heated in this tank by steam and then let down into the still; the perforated plates breaking the fall and arresting its descent. At the same time steam of very high pressure was poured into the bottom of the still, and meeting the descending warm fluid, separates and carries the alcohol in vapor over the goose-neck into the condenser and escapes at the tall pipe twenty, thirty, and forty per cent. Trolle's alcoholometer. The weird one was hush runs continually while stilling into the street gutter, thence to the river. If stronger liquor is required, a second running produced whisky and a half.

The collector of the First District discovered this trick the other day, and has since arrested the proprietors and held them for an examination.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

General Sherman—Shall Patriots or Traitors Rule?—The Tariff Question—Selfishness of New England—Boston and Pittsburgh—The Park Question.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BOSTON, July 14, 1866.

Boston has been enlivened to-day by the visit of General Sherman, the people, and the General with his party making up a mutual admiration society on a colossal scale. To-night he is being serenaded at the Revere House, but the superior attraction of the Pittsburgh papers at the Tremont, have prevented me from hearing the expected speech. In speech-making, Sherman and Grant are antipodes, the former being as fluent as the latter is reticent. It is to be hoped, however, that they *think* alike on the great question as to whether the future honors of the Republic are to rest on the heads of its defenders, or of the traitors who attempted its destruction. Any policy which would place patriots and traitors side by side in the councils of the nation, finds no advocate in Sherman, and is unworthy to be countenanced by any soldier of the Union. Imagine, if you can, George Washington and Benedict Arnold, sitting with equal honor in the first Congress! And yet the Democratic programme, if carried out, will present scenes not less repulsive than this. Better begin the war over again, and exterminate the wretches, who would have extinguished the world's hope of human liberty, than allow them to make honorable the basest of crimes in the person of the criminals.

On this subject it is apropos to mention that on Tuesday, at Niagara Falls, a man named McLean, said to be editor of a Cincinnati paper, did not seem to think himself disgraced in making the journey which was there to meet the traitors Breckinridge and Mason at the Clifton House in the afternoon, Breckinridge having telegraphed the appointment to his co-traitor, and received answer that he would be there. The object of the meeting, or what can the editor get from his compeers, you can, perhaps, judge from the columns of his paper about this time.

The postponement of the the Tariff bill in the Senate is a hard blow to the manufacturing and farming interests of the West, and it is not softened by the reflection that to selfish New England we owe the defeat. Even the professed protectionist papers of Boston now show the cloven foot of the enemy. The *Evening Journal*, speaking of the bill, says: "New England has almost ceased to be a manufacturing State, production now demanded by Pennsylvania and parts of the West." The *Daily Advertiser* says: "As regards the manufacturers of New England, it is very well known, to our readers here at home at any rate, that that interest does not, as a rule, demand or desire any excessive protection."

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The Daily Commercial

A FARM WALK.

BY MISS ROSSETTI.

The year stood at its equinox
Half in the North was blustering,
A host of bees came from the flocks,
Green hardy things were growing;
I met a maiden with shining locks
Where milky kine were lowing.

Sh were a kerchief on her neck,
Her bare arm showed its dimple,
Her apron spread with all a speck,
Her air was track and simple.

She milked into a wooden pail
And sang a country ditty,
As innocent and heavy-tailed
That sw s cud she nibbled;—
Pathetically rustical,
Too pointless for the city.

She kept in time without a beat
As true as clock to bell ring-rs,
Unc ss she tapped with her foot
Or sopped it with her fingers:
Her clear unsophisticated notes were sweet
As many a practised singer's.

I stood a minute out of sight,
Stood silent for a minute
To revel in pellucid verse
The fr thing milk within it;

To eye the comely milking maid,
Herself so fit an end creamy
"Good day to you," at last I said;
She turned her head to see me;
Good day," again with lifted head,
Her eyes looked soft and dreamy.

And all the while she milked and milked
The grass out of my ladies,
I've seen grand ladies plumed and silked,
But not a sweeter maiden:

But not a sweeter, fresher maid
Than this, honest-mouthed,
Whose pleasant face and silky braid
I hardly noted, sighted.

Seven springs have passed since then, as I
Count with sober sorrow
Seven sorrings save come and passed me by,
Leaving it in to-morrow.

I've half a mind to stake myself
Free just for once I om London,
Thrust my work upon the world,
And leave it done or undone;

To run down by the early train,
While dew with shriek and whistle,
And be I the first maiden in the plain,
And mark t s sprouting thistle
Set up on Wa-bash of the lane
Its green and tender bristle.

And spy the scarce blown violet banks,
Crisp primrose eaves and others,
And watch the jangl s noisy pranks
And butt their patien mothers.

Also, one point in all my plan
My serious thoughts engage to;
Seven years have passed for maid and man,
Seven years have passed for her too;

Perhaps my rose is overblown,
Not rose of to-day;
Perhaps in form house of her own
Sh has husband and boy for envy.
Where I should know a face unknown,
Good-bye, my wayside posy.

MUSICAL ITEMS.

There is not a single place of amusement left open in Venice. The stately Opera House of the Fenice has been closed for years. This Theater belongs to a company, and their shareholders are mostly Venetian noblemen. The Government made, this spring, strenuous efforts to induce the proprietary to open the house during the carnival, or at least during the coming winter. They offered a handsome subvention, as much as thirty thousand florins, it is said. But the committee of proprietary resolutely refused to throw open the doors of an establishment whose habitues would be mainly Austrian officers. This was in April. After the month of May, when the advent of Garibaldi began to be whispered about, the patriotic municipalities of the Fenice made a beginning of sweeping and garnishing the grand old Theater. This time it was the Government that put a veto on the resurrection of the Fenice. The shareholders were sharply reprimanded for their obstinacy and ingratitude, and the artists and employees were sent to the flesh about, and the Fenice is more closely bolted and barred than ever. You see there is still sanguine souls who hope and believe that this very Winter the Fenice will be as wide open as Stanel'orage, and without any white-coats in the stalls.

The revival of Weber's "Oberon" at Her Majesty's Theater was one of the great features of the season, and a tribute to the great composer's fame was paid to it by overflowing houses. Throughout the whole opera, however, Mlle. Tietjens sang as no other *Rezia* can sing; her perform ance was a grand one. Signor Mongini as *Sir Huon* made great use of the magnificent organ with which he is blessed, but he can scarcely be said to be a good exponent of Weber's music; nor would it seem that he felt himself at home in the task before him, as his intonation was continually faulty. The admirable steadiness of Mr. Shon leg in the music of *Sherasmin* was of very notable advantage to the musical weight of every scene in which he was engaged. Mr. Shantley's correct concert-singing deserved the praise it obtained; but his dramatic whining was null. The same may be said of the *Fatima* of Mdme. Trebelli, who sang her two airs and a p rtion of the concerted music to the great delight of the audience. Mdme. Trebelli was indeed exquisite: *Fatima* was "how-e-v r" changed from Weber's *Oberon* with much grill tic taste. Mdme. De Meric-Lablache as *Puck* seemed rather out of her element, whi st Mlle Bauermeister, to whom was allotted one of the loveliest melodies of the whole work, the episodical Mermaid's Song, seemed overweighted.

A London paper says: "Of the utter failure of the performance of Gounod's work in St. James's Hall, on the 8th inst., in aid of the fund of the excellent institution, the Brompton Consumption Hospital, it is painful to write. Any selection more ill advised than the music to the translation of a French adaptation of a classic subject—a heavy lyric tragedy—cannot be conceived. M. Barbier wrote the drama for the Theater Fr ncais in Paris, and Gounod composed the lyric lean ic music, desirous, perhaps, of measuring his strength with Meyerbeer, who in "Antigone" and "Athalie" had written such beautiful scores. Gounod has twice been the victim of indiscreet friends in this country. It is fortunate that "Faust" and "Le Medecin malgre lui" remain to vindicate his fame.

At the June meetings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, John Ruggles gave a brief history of early music in New England, which was almost exclusively that of Psalmody. Which our fathers left England they brought with them music of the character of Luther's chorals. Sternhold and Hopkins and Henry Ainsworth were their manuals. Ainsworth not being entirely satisfactory, some of the dissenting brethren prepared the "Bay State Psalm Book," which was used in the Colony to almost the middle of the 18th century, with strong opposition. Some said that Christians should not sing at all; others thought it right to sing, but wrong to sing the Psalms of David under the new dispensation; others, that it was wrong for any but Christians to sing; others still, that one only should sing, and the rest respond amen.

Rev. John Cotton introduced the practice of lining out the hymns, for the practice was not brought over by our fathers, but was an innovation of their own. Watts was first printed in this country about 1690. At this time many congregations could not read the numbers, and not more than five or six times that they could sing. The introduction of a new tune called for the grave decision of the church council, and sometimes for the parish vote. Music was at a low ebb when Rev. Thomas Walter, Cotton Mather, Rev Mr. Dwight and others wrote and preached upon the subject till a great improvement was effected.

Dr. Watts's hymns were first published in this country in 1741. When Dr. Watts first proposed writing his hymns and psalms, he sent a specimen of the Psalms to Cotton Mather, for his opinion, who encouraged their publication. Billings published his first book of music in 1770. The old Worcester collection, by Isaiah Thomas, was published in Ph ladelphia in 1786. It was printed Handel's Hallelujah Chorus, for which it was thought necessary to apologize, "because it was deemed by some, too hard to be learned, or too dolmatic to be sung, even by the best performers in the country."

Another lady singer, well known in this country, and who has been more successful during her sojourn in Europe, has been heard of, but will remain in Europe during next season. We speak of Madam von Zandt, whose husband returned to Europe last week, with the intention of remaining there for two years. Madame von Zandt's debut in New York was very successful, and entitled her to the hope of a brilliant career, which seems to have been fully realized by the reception which she met with in Copenhagen, and the several flattering offers of engagements tendered her by different managers.

Madame Borchard, well known as a good opera singer and excellent musician, has just died in the City of Mexico. She sang here last in Castle and Campbell's Opera Troupe.

Mr. Max Strakosch has secured the services of Signor Irfre, while Mr. Grover has resolved to revive German opera.

We see from the Chicago papers that the singing society "Germania," of that city, has unanimously passed resolutions complimentary to the pianos of Messrs. Kranshaar & Co., one of whose instruments has been used by the society for some time, and has given great satisfaction.

New Test for Acids and Alkalies.

Owing to its property of being reddened by acids and turned blue by alkalies, prepared litmus is perhaps the most generally useful of all the chemical tests which have been hitherto known. A test of a similar nature, but very much more sensitive than litmus, has recently been found by Schonbein to be furnished by the artificial blue coloring matter obtained by acting on chinoline with iodide of amyl, and known as "cranin." This body is so readily acted upon by acids and bases, and its tinctorial power is so enormous, that its delicacy as a test for either acids or bases, is quite marvelous. It will detect the presence in water of one millionth of either sulphuric acid or caustic potash, and of quantities of carbonic acid which cannot be detected by lime or of baryt s. Pure distilled water colored with it so as to be quite blue, while preserved from contact with the atmosphere, has its color instantly detroyed by being blown into from the lungs, by reason of the carbonic acid in the expired breath. Magnesia is incapable of dissolving in water to a sufficient extent to enable the solution to react on cranin, but pure water in which magnesia has been shaken up gives a most distinct alkaline reaction with cranin. So does distilled water which has had oxyd of lead soaken up in it, albeit sulphuretted hydrogen, which will detect a part of lead in 350,000 of water is incapable of showing that any oxyd of lead has been dissolved.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

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AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

WM. HENDERSON.....Lessee
CHAS. H. DUPREZ.....Manager

Unabated triumphant success nightly! Dick Sands will appear in his Champion Clog Dance on Friday and Sat day evenings. 50th Another and new bill of fend to be announced next week. Ever popular LUPREZ and BENEDICT'S Mammoth and ever popular LUPREZ Pantomime Company, from New Orleans and stereotyped.

Positively the last three nights, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 19th, 20th and 21st. Introducing the most attractive programme for the season. Every thing new to night, including the following sensation acts: Excursion Down past, Jennie Take it on the Wing, Gig

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Alleged Incendiarism—The Charge not Sustained.

Yesterday afternoon a young German girl named Mary Jane Ahn, had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy, on a charge of setting fire to dwelling house No. 511 Penn street, occupied by Mrs. Rebecca A. Brown, where Mary Jane was employed in the capacity of a domestic. It appears that on Monday night three fires were discovered in different parts of Mrs. Brown's house, but they were extinguished before any material damage was done. Mrs. Brown waited on the Mayor and informed him of the circumstances, when he instructed Thos. B. Jones, one of his detectives, to institute a search for the guilty party. The officer proceeded to the house, when Mrs. Brown told him that she suspected that Mary Jane had started the fires. Jones then instituted inquiries as to the defendant's antecedents, and learned that a strange fatality appeared to follow her. In July of last year, she lived at the house of a Mr. Hammer, in Ross township, and during the sojourn there, two fires took place, one in the cellar of the dwelling and the other in the stable. Subsequently she removed to the Drover's House, in the 5th ward, and shortly afterwards three fires occurred, and it was with great difficulty that the house was saved. These facts, taken in connection with the first of Mrs. Brown's house, appeared to warrant her arrest, and accordingly she was taken into custody. At the hearing, the prosecution failed to make out a case, when the defendant was discharged.

Insurance and Attempt at Forgery.

A bold but unsuccessful attempt at forgery on the Bank of Pittsburgh was made yesterday morning. About eleven o'clock a man named Charles Fisher made his appearance at the bank and presented a check for $1,29), which had affixed to it the name of Dennis Leonard, Esq., a well known lumber merchant, and one of the Directors of the bank. The signature was very suspecting that it was not genuine, went into an adjoining room where the Board of Directors were in session, and handed the check to Mr. Leonard, who pronounced it a forgery. A police officer was immediately sent for, and Mr. Cust, in order to detain Fisher, continued to count out the money, but before he had concluded, the officer arrived and took the forger into custody. Upon his arrival at the Mayor's office, Fisher stated that he had received the check from a man in Johnstown several days ago, by way of insuring a gambling debt, but on further inquiry for the truth of the story the check was dated yesterday.

Mr. Leonard states that one day last week a man called at his place of business, and purchased a small lot of shingles, tendering in payment a $100 treasury note. Mr. Leonard was about handing him the change, when the purchaser stated that he desired to forward a similar amount to a farmer residing a short distance in the country, who had no present use for the money, and who would rather have a check on a substantial firm in the city. The check was thankfully given to him, and it is supposed that in this way Fisher became acquainted with Mr. Leonard's signature. He was committed for a hearing.

Match Game of Base Ball.

An interesting and exciting game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon between the Eureka Club, of the Ninth ward, and the Crescent Club, of Pittsburgh. The rain, however, interfered with the sport, and the game was awarded to the Eureka on the sixth inning. The following is the score:

EUREKA.	O.	R.	CRESCENT.	O.	R.
Clark, 2b	3	3	Little, 3 b	3	0
W. G. Welsh 1 b	7	2	Dunlap, c	8	0
Rooney, s. s	3	3	Johns, p	8	0
Seeburg, l. f	8	1	Sill, 1 b	8	4
Drumgoold, c. f	8	1	Wainwright, p. s. s	8	1
Simpson, 3 b	8	2	Reed, c. f	8	1
Brodie, p	8	2	Duffy, 2 b	8	1
Gaffey, r. f	8	1	Hall, r. f	8	1
H. Welsh, c	7	1	Rodgers, s. s	6	1
Totals	60	16		49	18

INNINGS	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Eureka	5	2	1	2	2	5—16
Crescents	0	12	2	1	1	2—18

Umpire, C. Graham, of the Enterprise. Scorers: Eureka, George Lorimer; Crescent, Charles Barr.

A Quick Passage.

The steamer City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, has made another quick passage across the Atlantic. She left New York on June 23d at noon, and arrived at Queenstown at half-past five on the morning of July 3d, thus crossing the ocean in the short time of eight days, twelve hours and thirty minutes actual time. This, it is said, is the quickest passage ever made between New York and Queenstown. Her last trip from Liverpool to New York was made in very little over eight days and a half, which is as remarkable as the trip just mentioned to Liverpool. The City of Paris belongs to the Inman Line, for which Mr. William Bingham, Jr., at Adams Express Office is agent. All those who have labored under the delusion that the "Canard" line had all the fast boats will be convinced of their error. The "Paris" is now on her way to New York, and will leave to return to Liverpool on Saturday, the 28th instant, on her next trip, September 5th. Persons wishing to go on her September 21st should apply early for berths.

Death from Intemperance.

Coroner Carson was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest over the body of Thomas Sweeny, an enlisted soldier, who died suddenly at the Allegheny Arsenal at the previous night. From the evidence adduced before the jury, it appeared that Sweeney attended a pic-nic at Iron City Park, near Lawrenceville, on Tuesday, and during the day visited a number of acquaintances, drank heavily. About nine o'clock in the evening he was discovered in the borough very much intoxicated, when he was carried to the Arsenal guard house, in the guard house. At eleven o'clock he was visited by the guard, when he was found lying upon the ground and apparently in a dying condition.

The surgeon of the post was immediately summoned, but upon his arrival Sweeney was dead. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased had come to his death through intemperance and exposure.

THE SEWICKLEY MURDER.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Caroline Ford, who was murdered in Sewickley on Friday night, reassembled at the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday afternoon. A number of witnesses were examined, but no additional facts were discovered. The parties who were under arrest were also examined, but they adhered to their original statements. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of parties unknown. Winebrigon Mayor Morrison discharged the prisoners from custody. It is understood that a number of citizens of Sewickley contemplate offering a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the crime, in order to stimulate the police to renewed exertions.

THE WEATHER.—The cloudless skies and fiery suns of the past few days developed an abundance of dust, so that the rain which fell yesterday, with its "patter, tinkle, murmur as it falls upon the roof," caused everybody to rejoice, and at night the people were seen to partake of a more enthusiastic and refreshing amount of sleep than it has been their lot to enjoy for some time past. The thermometer stood at ninety-four degrees in the afternoon, all gradually fell below that mark during the day and evening. Yesterday was one of the most endurable of the season.

ORDER TO REMOVE A PRISONER.—Judge McCandless, at the instance of U. S. Attorney Carnahan, issued an order yesterday directing the removal of a prisoner now in custody of the United States authorities of Williamsport, Pa., to the county jail in this city. The prisoner is charged with dealing in counterfeit money, and will be tried at the special term of the United States Court, to be held in this city in August. Since the destruction of the county jail at Williamsport, the prisoners awaiting trial have been confined in the cellar of the court house in that city.

FELL IN.—During the rain storm yesterday evening, a portion of the roof of Wilkins Hall, on Fourth street, fell in, damaging the roof considerably. The property, which belongs to the heirs of the late Judge Wilkins, is leased by the city, and consequently the repairs will be made at the public expense. The lessee of the Association, which occupy the third story of the building, will be compelled to suspend operations until the repairs are completed.

BETS ON HAMILL.—A Pittsburgh correspondent of the Cincinnati COMMERCIAL states that a leading business man of this city will lose *twenty-five thousand dollars* by the defeat of Hamill. Although much interest was felt by our citizens, generally, in the result of the late race, we doubt whether the sum mentioned will not more than cover the aggregate loss sustained in the country.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man named Thomas Jones stole a horse from Mr. Zimmerman, of the Iron City Park, and offered it for sale to Mr. Andrew Jackman, on Penn street. The horse was recognized by a gentleman who happened to be at the stable, when Jones was arrested and taken before the Mayor, who held him for a hearing to-day.

MONITION ISSUED.—In the U. S. District Court yesterday, a writ of monition was issued by Judge McCandless against Wm. Mangus, the owner of a distillery located at Montgomery station, Lycoming county, which has been seized and libelled for illegal failure to make proper revenue returns. The writ was made returnable on the second Monday of August.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—David Daily a few days ago was arrested on a charge of stealing nineteen head of sheep from several farmers residing in Ross township. He had a further hearing yesterday before Mayor Morrison, which resulted in his committal for trial. Daily is said to be an old offender, having already served two terms in the Penitentiary.

THE GREAT TROT ON FRIDAY.—As the final trial of speed between "Joe," "Annie Laurie," and "General Thomas" draws near, the interest in the match increases. Opinion is nearly equally divided as to the merits of these trotters. The race to-morrow will settle the question definitely.

PHI GAMMA DELTA.—The sixth convocation of this fraternity will be held at the McHenry House, in the city of Meadville, on Wednesday, August 15th. The members throughout the country are invited to be present on the occasion.

RUNNING MATCH AT ALLEGHENY.—A foot race and trotting match comes off this afternoon on the Allegheny City Skating Park grounds.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Dupree & Benedict's unrivalled troupe of Minstrels enjoy unabated success nightly at the Pittsburgh Theater. This week will positively close their engagement. Dick Sands, the Champion Clog Dancer, will appear nightly, and the whole strength of the company—every one of whom is first class—appear every evening in the most attractive programme of the season. Everything new to-night, including a variety of sensation acts.

THE REBELLION PANORAMA.—Davis's celebrated Panorama of the late Southern Rebellion continues to draw large audiences every evening to Masonic Hall. This work of art is one of the most complete of its character ever seen in this city. It is painted on no less than ten thousand feet of canvas, exhibiting all the great battles fought by our gallant "boys in blue." Go and see it.

THE GIFT CONCERT ENTERPRISE.—Messrs. McDonald, Thompson & Co. are rapidly completing the arrangements for the Grand Gift Concert at the City Hall on the 30th inst. A few more tickets remain unsold. This is a good time to purchase. There are no blanks. Every ticket holder draws a prize.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. 3

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
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COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Unite States and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, July 18—P. M.

The New York quotations up to day do not indicate any material change from the closing sales of yesterday. Erie has not dropped any lower, but the brake is on the market for the stock, we are privately informed, has carried down several of the heavy operators on Wall street. The rise in the stock was so rapid that it induced the bear interest operations known to stock circles for a long period, and some have come out rich, whilst others, as usual, are divested of their pecuniary strength, and unable to come to time. The quotations were as follows: Gold, 140½; Eighty-ones, 109½; Five-Twenties, 107 (old issue); Ten-Forties, 98¾; Seven-Thirties, 108⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 84½; Fort Wayne, 98⅞; Erie, 69½; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝.

—Our local stock market is devoid of any transactions, and there is no inquiry for any shares on the list.

—At Cincinnati there has hardly been as active a money market during the past week as during a number of weeks preceding, and by ordering currency from the East bankers have pieced themselves in easier position, but there is yet a scarcity of good mercantile paper at 10 @12 per cent. Not as much of the paper being discounted represents or rather indicates a lively condition of mercantile business as could be desired. Though it can hardly be said that there is the demand for loans is for speculative uses, yet it is mainly for the purpose of carrying produce and goods over a sluggish period, that has been unusually protracted and seems to have no prospect of an immediate fall. In so far, however, as the drag in business of any kind has been traceable to the suspense attending the action of Congress on the Tariff Bill, it is to be hoped now that the bill has been laid over, that there may be an early revival of animation in some branches of business.

—The market for copper shares in the Boston market is rather better in tone, and prices tend to greater strength. Hanover sold at 2, Hunnewell at 4½, and Advocate at 5; Pethericks 37½, an advance of ½; Pewabic 91, regular, and 35 buyer 60; Quincy at 45; Rockland at 5. St. Clair opened at 4½, and the closing sale was at 4¾. It is thought that the upward movement in this stock will be continued until much higher prices will be reached. The returns from this mine are most encouraging, both in regard to its present aspect, and its promise for the future.

The following were the closing quotations on Tuesday for the principal mining shares:—Bay State, 13 asked; Concord, 1¾; Hancock, 22½@23 asked; Franklin, 91@4½; Hancock, 22½@23; Humboldt, 4¾@4½; Huron, 38 offered; Isle Royal, 8 offered; Mesnard, 2 offered; Minnesota, 69@; Petherick, 37½@38; Pewabic, 34@35; Pittsburgh, 6¾@6¾; Quincy, 45 offered; Rockland, 3@6; South Side, 1½@2; Superior, 2¼ asked.

—Parties were recently arrested in Philadelphia for endeavoring to defraud a firm of tobacco dealers in that city, by offering in payment of a purchase made from them of cigars and tobacco, a certificate of deposit on the North River Bank of Hoboken, N. J. The existence of a very large gang of scoundrels was divulged by one of the parties, who are operating in these bogus certificates in various parts of the country. As they have possibly operations known to them may visit this locality, we have deemed it advisable to put our readers on their guard.

—Judge Wilkins, of the District Court in Minnesota, has just decided that National Bank Stocks cannot be taxed. The proceedings were brought by the County Treasurer against certain shareholders in the National Banks, to enforce the payment of tax levied by State authority. As eminent New York Judges have decided that National Bank Stocks are subject to local taxation, the matter looks somewhat "mixed."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 19, 1866.

Business continues to move along slowly during the warm weather. Sales were made on a limited scale, merely to supply the wants of the city trade. Buyers don't appear to have much confidence in the present rates of provisions, consequently sales were not large. The Grain market was dull. Prices were weak. The news from the Western markets favors a decline. In Chicago wheat sold at a wide range of prices, viz.: No. 1 Spring, $1 46@1 46½; No. 2 Spring—old as low as 95c. These prices will soon reduce the rates of flour. Other descriptions of grain sold in the same proportion. Flour—The market was not very active, but the sellers were apart in their views. The former were asking larger concessions than the latter were willing to submit to. The result was, but few parcels were disposed of. Asher, Adams & Co. had a fair demand for manufacturing purposes. The limited supply on hand has increased the confidence of holders. Potatoes—Prices continue irregular, with a downward tendency. Holders appear anxious to realize; the supply exceeds the demand. Feed—The demand for this product has improved, and we note daily sales of small amounts at current prices. Bacon—The market rules very firm, with a good jobbing demand. The advance we have previously mentioned has been sustained, in fact, salt is also in good request for export. The supply on hand is not large and is daily diminishing. Fish—The demand was improved since the hot weather set in—prices were firm, but not higher. Business on the landing was very dull, navigation being the next thing to suspended. The steamers W. A. Caldwell and Arabian are announced for Cincinnati and Louisville; they are receiving only light draught. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

WOOL.—The market at present remains to a very limited extent stale. Buyers and sellers anticipate the result of the tariff bill in Congress to December, and expect the bill, which had a six weeks' delay, to be under their hands then for one month or more, in fact some seem to feel positive on the subject that it will not be passed before the first session of various grains, ranging from coarse to fine, principally at portions of the year. Fleeces and other articles are likewise withdrawn from the market until best rates can be obtained. The range, as per sales, were: common, 60@65c; medium, 66@70c; fine clip, 68@70c, and extra, 72@75c. The market closes with a firm demand, sales 10 loads new at scales, 69 @@72c as sales 5 tons bales at 66 @ 68c, and 10 sacks various grades, according to condition.

ASHES.—We seek to notice a fair market, with a good demand for manufacturing purposes among the sales were the following: Pearls—Tons at 16@c pots—Tons at 10@10½c. Soda Ash—Sales 12 bbls common, and 6 do refined at 6@c.

WHISKEY.—We note sales of 10 barrels at 60@6c per gallon.

LARD.—The market was unchanged, with sales of on place at 11¾@12c.

CHEESE.—The market was steady, but not very firm; sales of 40 boxes Goshen at 20c; Western Reserve, 17@18c; New York factory, 18@19c; Ohio, 16@17c.

LARD OIL.—The market remains quiet, but prices have undergone no change, as on 25 barrels No. 1 at $1 85. Head lots nothing doing. No. 2—Prices nominal.

APPLES.—The receipts were increasing; sales were made at a variety of prices, as per quality.

BROOM.—The demand has fallen off, sales of 12 barrels were reported at 6½@6c per dozen.

BEANS.—The demand is light, and generally quote nominally at $2 50@3 00 per barrel.

BUTTER.—The market is quiet, with a fair demand for the trade, and a limited one for the market on the side of holders. Prices for jobbing purposes were fair, at the following prices: Goshen, 28@30c; Western Reserve, 24@26c; sugar-cured hams, 20@22c. Country meat was in fair demand at current prices.

FLOUR.—The decline in the western markets is being felt in the city, and millers have been forced to lowered their figures. Buyers are not disposed to purchase to any extent unless concessions are made. Yesterday sales were principally for home purposes, at $9 50@10 00 for extra family, and $10 50@11 00 for fancy brands. Spring wheat flour sold by the car load at $10 25@11 00, as per quality.

GRAIN.—We have to notice a dull market, the supply being in excess of the demand. Holders are anxious to realize, whilst buyers are disposed to wait for lower prices. The nominal rates were: Oats first lots, 80@85c per bushel; Corn, 95@97c per bushel; Rye, 90@c; Corn, 75@80c; Barley, nothing doing. Wheat too unsettled to quote correctly.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 19, 1866.

Business, so far as relates to oil about came to a stand still yesterday. Buyers appeared to have abandoned the market, and sellers could not find. Oil was not inquired for or wanted. The great oil mart on Duquesne way was to a certain extent deserted; those that were on hand were so busily engaged in discussing the boat race that oil was a secondary consideration.

CRUDE.—The market is nearly bare of this article. The principal sales of this article, until we have a fair supply of water, will be confined to small parcels. Sales we could find yesterday were 100 bbls, including packages, 17½, and 85 bbls bulk, or packages returned. Refiners are paying 17½@18c per gallon for crude. Sales were, for Fisher Bro, 600 bbls. During the present low stage of water but little effort will be made to bring oil to this market. The prices that rule just now won't justify any extra expense.

REFINED OIL.—We have not a single sale to report; bonded or free, present or future delivery. We omit figures as they would be no criterion under the present state of affairs. Refiners mostly are well fortified with contracts that will last until fall. They have no desire to force sales in order to make further contracts.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Clark & Sumner, 100 brls refined, Philad'a.
H. Kelchner & Co., 168 brls refined, Philadelphia.
J. S. Bell, 50 brls refined, Philad'a.
Bell, Brother & Co., 50 brls refined, Philad'a.
Morgan & Caughey, 121 brls refined, Philad'a.
S. McMullen & Co., 112 brls refined, Philad'a.

Tobacco Markets.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Market steady, with 83 hhds offered and 19 rejections. The offerings for the week have been 396 hhds, with 41 rejections. Sales to-day were 183 at 5@6.50, 15 at 7.20@7.30, 50 at 7.40@7.45, 30 at 7.50@7.75, 10 at 7.90@8, 10 at 8@8.25, 2 at 8.50@8.90, 4 at 9.20@9.75, 10 at 10.25@10.75, 14 at 11@11.75, 6 at 12@12.75, 4 at 13@13.75, 2 at 14@14.75, 4 at 15@15.75, 1 at 18.

RED RIVER, Clarksville, Tenn., July 12.—28 hhds tobacco: @9.50, 19, 17 10, 16 20, 15 00, 13 60, 14 75, 13 50, 12 75, 13 50, 12 25, 11 75, 11 50, 10 50, 10 00, 9 90, 9 50, 8 45, 7 65, 6 90, 6 20, 6 00, 5 40, 4 90, 4 60, 4 40, 4 50, 3 50.

PRICE'S LANDING, Tenn., July 11.—21 hhds tobacco: @1 80, 1 75, 1 90, 2 25, 1 75, 2 15, 2 50, 2 75, 3 00, 3 25, 3 00, 2 90, 3 10, 3 00, 3 80, 3 80, 3 60, 3 55, 4 75, 4 10, 3 60; rejected 3.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The *Gazette* says, concerning the fair held in that city, that it was the best ever held in this country. The entries were large, the buyers more numerous, and the prices obtained higher than at any previous fair in the United States—we may say in the world. The first premium, bright wrapper, was awarded to Mr. Hughes, of Kentucky, over competitors of the country, and large private sales were made in addition to the sales at the warehouses. The quality, tobacco over the large display of the fair. The market for manufactured tobacco is quiet.

Virginia—Common, 6@12c; medium leaf, 13@15c; fine leaf, 18@20c; selections, bright, 30@35c.

Ohio Seed Leaf—Fillers, 9 @ 2a4c; medium wrappers, 34@c; fine wrappers, 12@15c; selections, 19@20c.

Missouri—Common, 6@12c; medium leaf, 14@15c; fine leaf, 18@20c; selections, bright, 30@35c.

Kentucky Seed Leaf—Fillers, 9 @ 2a4c; medium wrappers, 34@c; fine wrappers, 12@15c; selections, 19@20c.

Manufactured—Dark 8c, 8s and 10s, 60@70c; dark quarters and half cuts, 70@80c; bright 10s and quarters, 80@ bright pounds, common, 90@1 00; bright pounds, fine, 1 10@1 20; 12 pounds, 1 40@1 50; sauce, do sound and fine, 1 00@1 50.

Cincinnati Iron and Nail Market.

July 17.—There has been a quiet market for iron and steel, during most of the past week. The failure to pass the tariff bill has had a depressing effect on the market, and prices are hardly as firm for pig iron. Manufactured iron and steel are steady, except sheet, which has advanced 25c per lb. We quote:

Pig iron, Scotch, $40 @ 42 per ton; Hanging, $36@38; No. 1 foundry, 40 @@@. Manufactured—flat, round and square iron, boiled, 9@9c; do charcoal, best, 12@13c; do do, South Side, 11@12; horseshoe, 11@12c; horse shoes, 8 00@8 50 per keg; mule shoes, 9 00@9 50 per keg; English—American sheet iron, 9@9c; American, cast spring steel, 14@c; imported tool steel, 26@28c.

Nails—The demand is light, and we quote at full prices. The following quotations are for lots of 100 kegs at a time, small lots, 25c per keg more. We quote: 10 dy, 6 fine, $6@6 per keg; 8d to 8d, 7 00; 6d to 7d, 7 25; 4d to 5d, 7 50; 3d, 8 00; 2d, 9 00; 20c; spikes, 7 00; casing nails, 7 25@8 25; finishing nails, 7 75@8 25.

Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

July 16.—Iron and Nails—Unchanged. Bar iron 3½@6c; hoop 6@7½c; sheet 7½@8c; nail rod 10 @12c; boiler iron 8½@9c; steel, Wings 12c; do slabs 16c. Nails in lots are quiet; both $7 25@7 50 other sizes in proportion.

Pig Iron—Steady, with sales of 50 tons of hot blast at $26@30. Receipts 40 tons.

FAMILY MARKET.

LIVING EXPENSES IN PITTSBURGH.

CAREFULLY REVISED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 18, 1866.

In the Diamond Market this morning, rag-tables were offered for sale in abundance, and it is difficult to establish a scale of prices. As the heat of the day came on dealers became anxious to sell at whatever they could get. At this season of the year the best plan is to purchase the freshest articles, regardless of cost. Fruit is coming forward in profusion, but it should be remarked that a great portion of the Green Apples, Canteloupes, Melons, &c., offered for sale are totally unfit for use, either on account of greenness or decay from age and hard usage. Many of these are artificially ripened, and others, after passing through an Eastern market, are brought here and sold. Stale and green articles should receive a wide berth at any time, but more especially now, when an epidemic is threatened, they should be entirely neglected, which is not the case by any means. A majority of the cases of cholera in the Eastern cities and the many sudden deaths lately in our own city have been traced directly to some indiscretion in the use of green stuffs and drink. Tomatoes are coming forward in more abundance and in good order, though high in prices. There is quite a demand for New Potatoes, and the larger portion of those for sale to day were of an excellent, large and ripe size. The Butter market was excited. Print butter was scarce. Early in the morning it sold for as high as 60, 65, and finally before the close of the market, it readily commanded 60c, with half a dozen of purchasers for every pound for sale. The reason of the scarcity is, the hot weather and the fact that farmers are all busy harvesting. Eggs vary in price from 23 to 25c, according to their freshness. There was an abundance of fresh meats, but rather of an inferior kind. Only a few butchers had for sale a fine quality of beef. The price of first-class cattle is too high for the majority of butchers to buy, and kill, and sell again at present prices, so as to make money. These keep their stock well supplied with a miserable quality of beef, which they here and there pick up at low prices. During the past few days of hot weather we have observed a good deal of meat on the stands, tainted and altogether unfit for use. The Board of Health should have more an activity, and make a daily inspection of the articles for sale in the market. Groceries remain the same in price. Fresh fish are scarce, and the few we saw were not of a first quality. In so far, however, as the drag in business of any kind has been traceable to the suspense attending the action of Congress on the Tariff Bill, it is to be hoped now that the bill has been laid over, that there may be an early revival of animation in some branches of business.

BREAD AND CRACKERS.			
Wheat loaf, each	10	Graham Crackers, ₱ lb	17
Rye "	10	Pepsinia "	40
Boston, Crackers, ₱ lb	16	Cream "	40
Wine "	17	Graham Wafers, "	17
Soda "	15	Ginger Snaps, "	22
Oyster "	15	Sugar "	22
Butter "	15	Jumbles "	22
Milk "	15	Iron Cake, each	25
Sugar "	15	Almond Nut, "	25
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.			
Butter, print, ₱ lb	60 to 50	Cheese, corn'n Ohio,	20
Prime Roll,	50@55	Hamburg,	25 to 30
common,	25	Dutch Cheese, ₱ doz	20
Cheese, Goshen,	25		
FISH—FRESH.			
Lake Salmon	12	Frogs, ₱ doz	₱2 00
Perch,	10	Oysters, ₱ can	40
Lackinaw Trout, ₱ lb	15		
FISH—DRY, SMOKED, ETC.			
Cod dry ₱ lb	6 to 8	Mackerel, No. 1, shore	
Haddock (smoked) ₱ lb	8	in kits	₱1 00
Halibut (smoked) ₱ lb	25	Mackerel No. 2 large	
Halibut (smoked) ₱ lb	25	No. 3 ₱ lb	8
Burrington herring ₱ doz	38	Oysters, half-gallon	
Lobsters, 2 ₱ cans,	50	can	1 25
each	25	White Fish, ₱ lb	12½
Lobsters, 1 ₱ can,	25	Salmon (smoked) ₱ lb	40
Turtles, ₱ lb	10 to 12	" (pickled)	25
FLOUR, MEAL, &C.			
Extra Family,	₱9 50@10 00	Feed, ₱ paper	14
Fancy flour	10 50	Alimony ₱ lb	5
Self rising, ₱	11 00	Indian Meal, ₱ bush	1 20
12 ₱ bag	11 00	Oatmeal, ₱ lb	5
Corn Starch, ₱ paper	20	Samp	8
FRUITS, NUTS, ETC., DRY.			
Apples ₱ lb	20	Prunes (eating)	40
Apples, cooking	40 to 50	Peaches	30
Cocoa Nuts, each	20	Brazil Nuts	25
Raisins ₱ lb	25 to 30	Filberts	20
Peaches	20	Currants	25
English Walnuts	25	Dates	25
Peanuts ₱ qt	10	Figs	18 to 40
Dried Cherries ₱ qt.	35	Mulberries, dry	30
Prunes (cooking)	30		
FRUITS—GREEN, CANNED; OILS, JELLIES, &C.			
Apples ₱ half peck	25 to 50	Peaches, 2 ₱ cans	₱1 00
Lemons ₱ doz	50 to 75	Tomatoes 2 ₱ cans	50 to 60
Green corn 2 ₱ cans	50	Assorted jellies in	
Blackberries, do do	50	tumblers	50 to 60
Huckleberries, do do	50	Pickles in jars	30 to 40
Pears, do do	50	Ketchup, ₱ bottle	25 to 40
Gooseberries, do do	50	Salad oil, ₱ bottle	25 to 12
Sardines, ₱ boxes	50	Sperm oil, ₱ gal	₱1 50
Do ₱ lb	50	Lard oil, ₱ gal	1 25
Honey, strained ₱ lb	25	Honey, ₱ lb	25
Oranges ₱ doz	75 to 100		
GROCERIES.			
Coffee, choice Rio ₱ lb	30 to 33	Tea, Young H'n	1 50@2 00
Rio "	30 to 33	Fouchar	1 50
Roast Rio, ₱ lb	35	English Breakfast	1 50
Java "	40 to 45	Candles, star ₱ lb	30 to 35
Sugar, brown, ₱ lb	14	Adamantine	30 to 35
Light "	15 to 16	Lard ₱ lb	20
" crushed and		Rice, Island ₱ lb	15
powdered	20 to 18	Carolina	15
" loaf	19	Soda, ₱ lb	20
Molasses, Porto Ri-		Saleratus ₱ lb	20
co ₱ gal	80 to 1 00	Soap, fresh ₱ lb	8
Cuba "	80 to 1 00	Starch ₱ lb	10
Sorgh'm	80 to 1 00	Macaroni, " Ital-	
Syrup "	1 00	ian ₱ lb	25
Tobacco, ₱ lb	1 00 to 1 75	American	20
Tea, Oolong ₱ lb	1 00 to 1 50	Vermicelli ₱ lb	25
Egg Brsk.	1 00 to 1 75	Syrups, best	1 00
Gun "	1 00 to 1 75	Syrups, common	75
" Sanchong	1 00 to 1 50	Carolina	1 00
Chocolate, ₱ lb	30		
MEATS—FRESH.			
Sirloin, cut, ₱ lb	25	Leg of Mutton ₱ lb	12 to 15
Rib roast, do ₱ lb	25	Fore quarter ₱ lb	10 to 12
Do do	20	Hind quarter, ₱ lb	20
Round, ₱ lb	20 to 25	do do	20
Chuck rib, ₱ lb	12½ to 15	Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	25
Cross rib, ₱ lb	12	Stewing veal	15 to 18
Plate, ₱ lb	10	Veal, fore quarter	12
Liver, ₱ lb	15 to 10	Kidneys, each	10 to 15
Tripe, ₱ lb	10 to 12	Sweet bread, ₱ pair	15 to 20
Pork ₱ lb	15 to 20	Sweet bread, ₱ pair this	20
Spare ribs, ₱ lb	20	Hashels (sheep) each	15 to 20
Feet, ₱ lb	10	Head, (sheep) each	15
MEATS—SALT, SMOKED, ETC.			
Dried Beef ₱ lb	25	Tongues, smoke	25
Breakfast bacon, do	25	Do pickled	25
Hams,	25 to 28	Sausages, ₱ lb	25 to 30
Shoulders	20	Pigs feet, ₱ lb	10
Sides, clear	18 to 20	Bologna	20
Corned Beef	15	Pickled Beef	15
Sliced Ham, ₱ lb	35		
POULTRY.			
Chickens, spr. ₱ lb	25 to 30	Ducks, ₱ pair	₱1 00@1 25
Young Geese, each	75	Spring Chickens, each	75 to 1 00
SPICES OF A PURE QUALITY.			
Cinnamon ₱ lb	$1 00	Cayenne ₱ lb	₱1 00
Cloves ₱ lb	1 00	Allspice ₱ lb	1 00
Ginger, ₱ lb	40	Mustard ₱ lb	1 00
Nutmegs ₱ lb	1 00	Saffron ₱ lb	1 00
Pepper, ₱ lb	50	Jamaica Ginger, ₱lb	75
GROCERIES.			
Coal, Stanchel	12 to 15	Salad oil, ₱ qt	20
Brooms, each	35	Applebutter, ₱ qt	20
Pickles, bottle	25	Blair's Liquid Iron	
Pickles, ₱ doz	30 to 40	Blair's Liquid Pain	
Barrett's Extract, ₱		Bed Cords (Manila)	
bottle	25	₱ lb	25
Camphorated Lo-		Bed Cords (Hemp)	
tion, ₱ bottle	25	₱ lb	20
Baker's Washing		Wheat, ₱ bush	1 50
Powder, ₱ lb	15	Wheaten Grits,	20
Corn Starch, ₱ lb	15	Sour Krout, ₱ qt	10 to 15
Brown Rikts, each	30 to 50	Sour Krout, ₱ gal	40 to 50
Wheaten Grits, each	20 to 25	Pickled Cucumber, ₱	
VEGETABLES		doz	25
Beets, new ₱ bunch	5	Radishes, ₱ bunch	5
Horse radish, ₱ bunch	5	Sage, ₱ bunch	5
Lettuce, ₱ head	5	New Onions, ₱ bunch	5
Onions, ₱ bunch	5	Onions, ₱ half peck	10
Onions, ₱ bunch	5	Onions, ₱ peck	20
Summer squash, each	5	Onions, ₱ quart	5
Green cucumbers, ₱		Cherries, ₱ quart	20
doz	5	Cherries, ₱ half peck	25
Green cucumbers, ₱		Potatoes, ₱ bush	1 00
half peck	5 to 10	Potatoes, ₱ peck	25
Gooseberries, ₱ qt	10 to 15	Parsley, ₱ bunch	5
String beans ₱ qt	15	Parsnips, ₱ bunch	5
Cabbage, each	5 to 10	Cabbage Turnips, ₱	
Cabbage heads, ₱		doz	5
doz	50	New Tomatoes, ₱ quart	10
Water melons, each	25 to 50	Tomatoes, ₱ half peck	10
Cauliflower,	10 to 15	New Potatoes, ₱ qt	5
Huckleberries ₱ qt	10	Corn, ₱ doz	10
FEED, AT RETAIL.			
Hay, ₱ cwt	₱1 40 to 1 50	Shorts, ₱ cwt	₱1 30
Oats, ₱ bush	80 to 90	Middlings, ₱ cwt	1 40
Corn, ₱ bush	1 00	Seconds, ₱ cwt	1 25
Oil meal, ₱ bush	1 40		

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED Arrived.

Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bogart	Monon City.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Cox	Cox	Geneva.
Chieftain	Abrams	
Advance No. 2	Moore	Parkersburg.
J. L. Graham	Saybrun	Smith's Ferry

Departed.

Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Telegraph	Bogart	Monon City.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Gallatin	A. S. Carlile	Gene